pleased and have everybody else worship God in the same way. But we have worked that out now, and there has been a great change, I am sure, and his Eminence the Cardenal will agree with me, even in the will agree with me, even in the

ast twenty-five years. I have had personal evidence of it in some the work that we had to do in the Philippines. Fifty years ago, if it had been pro-posed to send a representative of the Gov-ernment to the Vatican to negotiate and Philippines between the Government and nan Catholic Church it would have given rise to the severest condemnation and criticism on the part of those who would have feared some diplomatic nection between the Government and the Vatican contrary to our traditions; within the last ten years that has been done nominations, believing that the way to do things is to do them directly, and when s matter is to be settled that it should be settled with the head of the Church who has

And so it fell to av lot, my dear friends. and in that respect just by good luck came to be an exception which will perhaps stand for many years as the sole excep of being a representative of the States at the Vatican. There I had the great pleasure of meeting that distinguished statesman and pontiff Leo XIII., a man of 92, whom I expected to find rather a lay figure, directed by the councils of the Car-dinals, than one active in control of the But I was most pleasantly disapstand an address of mine of twenty minates, to catch the points of that address and to respond in a speech of some fifteen minutes showing how fully he appreciated the that there was and its importance. And now I ought to talk about Cham-

plain, and I could talk something about him secause I appreciate as highly as one can high character as man and the obstacles that he had to overcome; but when I get up to talk on any subject I am a little bit in the attitude of the doctor who could cure fits, and that was all he could cure, and so be wanted to throw his patients into that con dition. I can only talk about the Phillipines, and that is what I have done, but I thoughts of the morning. they have some application to the

CARDINAL GIBBONS SPEAKS.

Cardinal Gibbons said in his brief apeech that so strenuous was the speech-making and other duties devolving upon the President that the Cardinal felt quite the President that the Cardinal felt quite sure that when it was over the President would lose some of his avordupois. And, by the way, nearly every public speaker up this way has taken a whack at that heft of the President. He seems to enjoy, it quite as much as the crowd and seems to realize that it is a legitimate tonic for furnishing. Any one seems seems to realize that it is a legitimate topic for funmaking. Any one seems at liberty to refer to his girth in his presence and he seems to enjoy it as if the matter had never been referred to at all. After the session at the summer school the President was photographed with most of the Catholic and other dignitaries on the steps of the Champlain Club, and then the President went back to the Hotel Champlain, where he held a reception in honor of the visiting Ambassadors, the commission in charge of the celebration and the guests of the hotel. For half an hour the President shook hands and then he went off with Gov. Hughes and then he went off with Gov. Hughes for luncheon to the house of Smith M. Weed. A crowd stood outside on the street during the luncheon hour.

At half past 1 o'clock the President came out and all the official quota arrived and took their places in carriages. Then they joined the parade. Fiattsburg never they joined the parade. Fiattsburg never they as fine a street show before. The streets were jammed and the President was kept bowing constantly. The cheering was constant also. The procession went through the chief streets and then headed for the army barracks, nearly a mile away to the south of the city. A great crowd had also assembled there. The grandstand faced the parade ground, which was kent clear. PARADE TO THE ARMY BARRACKS. The grandstand faced the parade ground, which was kept clear. It was just before 3 o'clock when the parade reached the barracks and a Presidential salute of twenty-one guns was fired. Then a cavalry escort of the troops came dashing scross the ground, escorting the President to the stand. They were Troops C. H and M of the Fifteenth Cavalry.

When the President drew near they was a vidence of the common sense which characterizes Mr. Taft. He was brief speech in which he referred to the

Taft arrived there in his straw hat. The others took the hint and the tall hats and freek coats disappeared over night. Gov. Hughes wore a slouch hat to-day that rivalled that of Ambassador Bryce in rakishness. All the other big men got into comfortable clothes and the stiffness of an imposing ceremonial vanished, all through the good sense of the President. He lacked nothing in dignity in raising a straw hat to the colors as they were carried by him by the soldiers. carried by him by the soldiers.

REVIEW OF THE TROOPS The President was received with great

The President was received with great acclaim by the thousands already on the field and in the grand stand. There the review began. Col. G. D. Cowles, Fifth Infantry, U. S. A., was the grand marshal. Among his aides was Col. Cantile of the Fifth Royal Highlanders, a brilliant figure in his bright red uniform, topped by a swaggering black busby. The first division of the parade was commanded by Col. William Paulding of the Twenty-fourth Infantry. Then came the regulars of the Fifth Infantry, stationed at Plattsburg. When the band reached the grand stand it swing out on the plain and played until the entire regiment had passed, company front. The President stood alone, but when the colors passed the occuwhen the colors passed the occu-

e men uncovered. Then came the Twenty-fourth Infantry Then came the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment (negroes), brought over for the occasion from Sacketts Harbor. The Busby boys made a splendid appearance. They seemed to understand fully that President Taft was looking at them, and in the grand stand there were many murmurs about Brownsville. The President was impassive, but the general verdict of the onlookers was that no regiment of regulars of the United States army ever made a smarter and a more soldierly appearance at a review by the President than did those negro soldiers, led by their white officers. They got great applause.

AN INSPIRING MARCH. Then there came a gap. Finally down the field there came the inspiring march by which thousands of British troops, the field there came the inspiring march by which thousands of British troops, all over the world have marched to battle, the "British Grenadiers." The tune was greeted with the greatest applause. The red coats filled the plain with color, and the black busbies set off the coats admirably. Those, Canadian soldiers did march beautifully, and they swung their arms and thrust out their feet in fine zest. British soldiers might have been driven back from this beautiful valley and highway of traffic a hundred years and more ago, but these troops were unashamed of it. They were proud as any troops under the British flag could be, and the Americans cheered themselves hoarse over it. Those guns they carried were not loaded. The cheers sent to the marchers had nothing but the ring of the heartiest friendship in them. The British troops were the lions of the day from the moment of the first strains of the. "British Grenadiers" were heard. They had captured all this partiof America. Next came the dashing kilties, and the applause for them was redoubled. Following them came the Second Regiment of the New York National Guard, recruited largely from the Mohawk Valley and under the command of Col. Lester. After these came about 150 G. A. R. men, and all the stand arose to do them honor. ter these came about 150 G. A. R. men d all the stand arose to do them honor.

CHAMPLAIN APPEARS ON FLOATS. Then appeared the civic division, con-define chiefly of a large number of floats. Champlain appeared in most of them. It was remarkable how his appearance change in the course of a few feet. There were big and little Champlains and thin and fat ones. They all wore Champlain histors, in the accepted fashion, so that

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The constitution one could tell readily who was meant by the representatives. First came a replica of Champlain's ship, the Don de Dieu. Champlain sat in the stern sheets and and four red capped Frenchmen were in the waist of the ship as the crew. Then came Champlain in a cance with Indians. He was discovering the lake that bears his name. After that was his fight with the Iroquois, in which his Arquebus showed up good and strong. Next was a representative of Champlain making a report at court to King Henry IV. of France. After that was a representative of France are presentative of Champlain making a report at court to King Henry IV. of France. After that was a representative of France of Champlain making a report at court to King Henry IV. of France. After that was a representative of France of Champlain making a report at court to King Henry IV. of France. After that was a representative of France of the State of Champlain making a report at court to King Henry IV. of France. After that was a representative of France of Champlain making a report at court to King Henry IV. of France. After that was a representative of France of Champlain making a report at court to King Henry IV. of France. After that was a representative of France of Champlain making a report at court to King Henry IV. of France. After that was a representative of France of Champlain making a report at court to King Henry IV. of France. After that was a representative of the States at Platteurg to-day. He also extended the thanks of this Government to that of Canada for sending the Fifth Royal Highlanders and the Governor's Foot Guards. In closing the Fifth Royal Highlanders and the Governor's Foot Guards. In closing the Fifth Royal Highlanders and the Governor's Foot Guards. In closing the Fifth Royal Highlanders and the Governor's Foot Guards. In closing the Frenches of the Vinited States, the said that it was the most conservative next the west of the States and Federal Governacks and then about 10 were firemen, the Order of Joiners, and a wagon bearing an enormous union labor label. And then there were grangers with all sorts of agricultural implements, and numerous local societies. The civic part of the parade was shoved out of the barracks and then about 10,000 citizens started on a mad scramble across the parade ground to mass themselves in front of the grand stand. They cheered the President repeatedly. the President repeatedly.

Chairman H. W. Knapp of the celebration commission was the presiding officer. He introduced Gov. Hughes, who had a lot of fun with the State of Vermont and said he would tread softly to-morrow when he should go over there. He congratulated everybody that the United States was "at peace with all the world, even with Vermont," over which there was great laughter. He said that he was filled "with abounding gratitude" that there were no more towns to visit on this celebration, and then he delivered an impassioned eulogy of Champlain and MacDonough, the first and the last victors in arms in the Champlain Valley. GOV. HUGHES INTRODUCED.

OTHER SPEECHES.

Gov. Prouty spoke briefly and then M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, followed Gov. Hughes and Gov. Prouty. As these two speakers had taken facetious flings at each other's States the French diplomat with his native courtesy sought to straighten things out and said:

"On a memorable occasion Champlain showed that he would have no useless quarrels, for first when he discovered this lake he looked both ways, at the New York and the Vermont side, and discovered the two together and at the same time." His sally was greeted with much laughter.

much laughter.

In the course of his speech the Ambassador said that he would speak Canadian, and to prove it he talked in the Canuck vernacular for several minutes. He told the French Canadians that Great Britain had been good to them because it had had been good to them because it had left their institutions and consciences un-disturbed.

Ambassador Bryce, who followed, said

when the President drew near trey saw an evidence of the common sense which characterizes Mr. Taft. He was dressed suitably for the season. He wore a straw hat and his coat was of the cutaway variety. Until it appeared yesterday at Fort Ticonderoga all the dignitaries were in frock coats and tall hats. Mr. The at Washington all that would be ne

at Washington all that would be necessary would be to send him back to Murray Bay for several months, when he would be returned rotund and abounding in good health.

Then came the serious oratory of the day by Senator Elihu Root, who spoke on "The Iroquois and the Struggle for America." His address will be found in another column.

Daniel L. Cady followed Senator Root with a poem entitled "Champlain and Lake Champlain." It was a long poem, and when he was about half through some one suggested that he desist and let President Taft speak and get back to the Hotel Champlain. President Taft got the heartiest greeting he has received on the trip when he was presented. His smile was never broader. He said:

PRESIDENT TAFT'S SPEECH.

First, I wish to congratulate you on having listened to such a great address as Sen-ator Root has given us here in his discriminating historic sense and with the eloquence of words that I am sure we shall be glad to read over and over again. I did not know -perhaps all you did-but I didn't know that we were indebted so much to the Irouis for the result that we are here and that we are speaking English instead of Franch He has traced with the master hand stitutional law the development of that strength that came from popular force in the colonies, and that lined the Atlantic and hat backed Wolfe in the fight which he had

I congratulate you that you had a fresh orator to-day in Senator Root. The rest of us have been speaking from morning to dewy eve, and when we arise the first thing we think of and grope for is a subject. My friend the Governor was fortunate enough to see the mountains of Vermont and he welt on them. My friend the French Ambassador couldn't get to his place withut going around me, so he dwelt on me. And while I value deep in my heart the com liment that he paid, I must attribute it to circumstances rather than design. And so too with my friend the Postmaster-General rom Canada. He couldn't get around me,

and so he had me for a subject.

Well, there is a good deal in being a subject. He spoke of Murray Bay and my knowledge of Canada. I am delighted to Washington.

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values are extraordinary.

both style and

say that for eight years I have spent most of my summers in Canada, and I have learned that north of us is a great and rising people, a people bound to be prosperous, bound to be great, and whose prosperity and greatness I know that Americans are enough not to be jealous of, but to

And now, my friends, we have all got to make speeches to-night. The subject which Gov. Hughes has to-night is "New York." That is large enough, but I have to speak about the United States, and there-I ask you to excuse me from delaying you further except to congratulate you, as I do most heartily, on the success of these celebrations and memorials that bring out such good neighborhood feeling, that bring out such pride in our ancestry, that fill us with a knowledge of history, and that hold high before us the ideals which it is right for nations and people to feel.

The exercises of the afternoon closed with a dress parade of the troops.

DINNER AT HOTEL CHAMPLAIN.

ernment and that it may be necessary to enlarge the central power. His remark about the Constitution followed a statement that this country was by no means perfect and that reforms were needed. He called to mind one reform, that of the administration of criminal law. Then he went on briefly to discuss the necessity of conservation of national resources.

to discuss the necessity of conservation of national resources.

When he declared his belief in the Constitution of the United States, marvellously drawn by foresighted statesmen, there was great applause. There were some who thought that here was change in the viewpoint of the Government from the Roosevelt attitude toward the Constitutions.

to come a test of the practical operation of the American system of State and national government and that it will be found that the system does not work as well as might be. It may be necessary, said the President, to enlarge the central power, but he declared he has faith in the Constitution as it is, and any changes

M. J. J. Jusserand, the French Ambas sador; James Bryce, the British Ambassa-dor; Rodolphe Lemieux, Postmaster-General of Canada; Sir Lomer Gouin of Quebec, Gov. Prouty of Vermont and Gov. Hughes of New York were the other speakers. The French Ambassador spoke on the French Republic, the British Ambassador on Great Britain and the British Empire, Mr. Lemieux on the Dominion of Canada, Sir Lomer Gouin on the Previous of Canada, Sir Lomer Gouin on the Province of Quebec, Gov. Prouty onthe State of Vermont and Gov. Hughes on the State of New York.

PRESIDENT GOES TO BURLINGTON TO-DAY President Taft to-day came mighty near breaking up his present programme and returning to Washington as soon as possible. When he left Washington a number of Senators told him that he should be there when the Senate voted on the tariff bill and when that measure went to conference. To-day Fred Carastas the President's accordance to Washington. went to conference. To-day Fred Car-penter, the President's secretary at Wash-ington, telegraphed that a vote in the Senate was near. The President was deeply interested and began to make arrangements for a speedy return to the capital. Later, however, a message came from Mr. Carpenter that Senator Paniel from Mr. Carpenter that Senator Daniel had to-day objected to an agreement to take a vote to-morrow and consequently President Taft decided not to lington early to-morrow morning.

SECRETARY MEYER ACCUSED Revenue Officials of Violating the

Law at New London Boat Race. Boston, July 7 .- That Secretary of the Navy George von L. Meyer violated the law and defied revenue officers who attempted to enforce it is the charge made in a report to the Government authorities by the revenue officers.

The alleged offence was committed at the Harvard and Yale boat race at New London, the same sort of an offence for which E. H. Harriman was arrested two years ago. Only the Secretary's official position and the fact that his flag was Dolphin prevented his arrest.

The race course, by a law of Congress is closed to all sorts of vessels during the time of the race. The Department of Commerce and Labor has charge and the policing is done by revenue cutters. About noon on Thursday, the day of the race, an Ensign from the Dolphin appeared on board the Gresham with a message for Capt. Uberhoff.

With the compliments of the Secretary of the Navy, he said, he had the honor

of the Navy, he said, he had the honor to present to the acting commodore of the revenue cutter fleet permission from the Secretary of the Treasury for Secretary Meyer to follow the race in one of the Dolphin's boats.

Capt. Uberhoff courteously informed the Ensign that a permit from Secretary Nagel of the Department of Commerce and Labor was necessary.

The Ensign returned to the Dolphin and when the race had started a launch from the Dolphin with the Secretary's flag flying followed down the lane. At the half mile mark a revenue officer ordered the launch to stop, but instead it continued in the lane for a short distance and then the launch to stop, but instead it continued in the lane for a short distance and then awung out still under speed. This is as much a violation of the law as if it had been in the lane. The report was made to Capt. Uberhoff, in command of the revenue fleet, and by him to his superiors at Washington.

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FAMILY OF LOUIS VOELKER GET A SANITY COMMISSION

To Ascertain if a Hardware Dealer Who Imagines Himself Worth \$3,000,000 and Starts to Spend It Should Not Be Constrained by the Law

Supreme Court Justice Erlanger has appointed Dr. Ephraim D. Klots. Sol K. Lichtenstein and Sidney B. Bowman commissioners to inquire by a Sheriff's jury into the sanity of Louis Voelker. who has been in the hardware business at 435 Seventh avenue for twenty-three years and has accumulated property worth \$300,000. Voelker was committed to the Bloomingdale asylum on June 16 last by Supreme Court Justice Guy on the testimony of Drs. Charles E. At wood and S. Dana Hubbard. The commission is also empowered to put a valuation on Voelker's property.

Justice Erlanger appointed the com

Justice Erlanger appointed the commissioners yesterday on the application of Mrs. Josephine Voelker, the wife. and Rose Voelker and Mrs. Emma Dunn, the daughters, for the naming of a committee of the person of Voelker.

It was set forth in the petition that Voelker lives at 160 West Thirty-fifth street and is 54 years old. The petitioners say that Voelker has the delusion that he is being poisoned and compelled the members of his family to taste his food before he would eat it. They say he imagines he is an army officer and before being confined threatened to kill his wife, having obtained revolvers and caused being confined threatened to kill his wife, having obtained revolvers and caused the petitioners to live in constant terror because they didn't know whether or not the revolvers were loaded.

It was alleged that Voelker was in the habit of constantly pinching the members of his family or persons he met on the

of his family or persons he met on the street, either with his fingers or with s inch pliers that he carried with him. It is declared also that he drove customers

It is declared also that he drove customers out of the store with a heavy cane.

"He squanders his money," reads the petition, "having spent \$3,000 in Atlantic City. From a thrifty, economical, intelligent business man, he has become a spendthrift and dissipated. He has drunk as much as six pints of champagne, a quart of cognac and ten milk punches in one day. He washes his face and hair in champagne and cognac and puts champagne in his soup and food."

The petitioners say Voelker imagines he is worth more than \$3,000,000 and owns a plantation in Arkansas covering 388,000 acres. He also thinks he has been a Judge and tells ofthe important decisions he has made.

he has made.

A list of the property owned by Voelker includes 422 Seventh avenue, worth \$150,000, which he has mortgaged for \$20,000 since he got to spending his money two years ago; 160 and 162 West Thirtyavenue, worth \$75,000; 389 Second avenue, worth \$25,000, and lots in Aldene and Palisade Park, N. J. He also owns his hardware store at 435 Seventh avenue, where, the petitioners say, he has made his fortune with their help.

LAWYER STRICKEN IN COURT. Thomas W. Bakewell Dies Few Minutes

After Closing an Argument PITTSBURG, July 7 .- Thomas W. Bake vell, a prominent lawyer, died suddenly to-day in the office of Clerk H. D.Gamble of the United States Circuit Court in the Federal Building. Mr. Bakewell was stricken as he finished an argument in court and was assisted from the room dving. He was carried into the Clerk's ffice adjoining.

He had been in Chicago and left that city last night arriving here this morning to take part in the argument of the suit of the Mississippi Wire Glass Company against the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company. He represented the Mississippi company and had just completed his argument when he became ill.

He had complained on arrival in Pitts burg of feeling exhausted after a hard day in Chicago and a hot night's ride Judge Joseph Buffington was first to notice Attorney Bakewell sinking before the bar to-day.

Attorney Bakewell was an attorney for the United States Steel Corporation and was 55 years of age. He lived in Pittsburg until six years ago, when his duties for the corporation made it necessary for him to live in the East. His New York offices are in Nassau street and his home was in Plainfield, N. J. He still retained offices in the Frick Building at Pittsburg, being senior member of the firm of Bakewell & Byrnes.

Mr. Bakewell was a son of William Bake rell. He leaves a widow and a son and daughter, who are at the Thousand Islands; also two sisters, Mrs. G. L. Holdship of Murray Hill avenue and Mrs.

Charles Wharton, also of this city.

Mr. Rakewell was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania, where he took the highest honors. Later he took the law course. He began the practice of patent law with his father, William Bakewell, a pioneer in this special legal work.

legal work.

About twenty years ago he married Miss King, daughter of Dr. C. B. King. Mr. Bakewell was a member of the Duqueene and Pittsburg clubs.

Electrician Shocked to Beath. LANCASTER, Pa., July 7.-While William D. Buckman, 23 years old, an electrician of the Westinghouse Electric Company, was working about a switchboard in the

LONG HOUSE OF THE IROQUOIS

A FACTOR IN DECIDING STRUG-GLE FOR OUR INDEPENDENCE.

Senator Elihu Root's Historical Address at the Tercentenary Celebration of the Discovery of Lake Champlain French Failure and English Success.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 7 .- Senator Flihu Root of New York delivered the historical address of the Champlain tercentenary celebration here to-day, taking as his subject "The Iroquois and the Strugglefor America." He said in part: "It is no ordinary event that we cel-

ebrate. The beauty of this wonderfu lake, first revealed to the eye of civilized man by the visit of Samuel de Champlain 300 years ago; the powerful personality. noble character and romantic career of the discoverer: the historic importance of this controlling line of strategic military communication, along which have passed in successive generations the armies whose conflicts were to determine the control and destinies of great empires; the value to Canada and to the United States of this natural pathway of commerce; the growth and prosperity of the noble States that have arisen on the opposing shores; their contributions to the wealt of mankind, to civil and religious liberty, to the world's progress in civilization, all these withdraw the first coming of the white man to Lake Champlain from the dull and uninteresting level of the ommonplace; while comparative antiquity, so attractive and inspiring to the people of the New World, lends dignity and romance to the figures and the acts that have escaped oblivion through

centuries. "Even a dull imagination must be stirred as it dwells upon the influence which the events attending the discovery were to have upon the issue of the great struggle between France and Great Britain for the control of the continent: the struggle between the two white races for the opportunity to colonize and expand and tween the two systems of law and civil polity for the direction and development of civilization among the millions who were to people the vast region extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Rio Grande to the frozen limits of the North.

"Authentic history records that late in June, 1809, Champlain, accompanied by several white companions and by a reat array of Algonquin Indians of the t. Lawrence Valley, left the French tation on the site of the old Indian vilage of Stadacona, where now stands the city of Quebec, upon an expedition intended by the Indians for war and by the whites for exploration. They proceeded in canoes up the St. Lawrence and turned south into the Richelieu, and in the early days of July, after many vicissitudes and the desertion of the greater part of the Indians, they dragged their cances around the rapids of the river and came to the foot of the lake on whose shores we stand. They proceeded up the lake with all the

arms, fied in dismay. They were pursued by the Algonquins; some were killed, some were taken prisoners and the remainder the tribes of the Iroquois the story; that a new enemy had arisen bringing unheard of and supernatural powers to the aid of their traditional Algonquin foes. The shot from Champiain's arquebus had determined the part that was to be played in the approaching conflicts by the most powerful military force among the Indians of North America. It had made the confederacy of the Iroquois and all its nations and dependencies the implacable enemies of the French and the fact friends of the English for all the long struggle that was to come.

"A century or more before the white settlement five Indian nations of the same stock and language, under the landership of extraordinary political genius had formed a confederacy for the preservation of internal peace and for common detence against external attack. Their territories extended in 1606 from Lake Champiain and the Hudson to the Genesee, and, a few years later, to the Niagara. There dwelt side by side the Moha wks. the Oneidas, the Onondagas, the Cayuagas and the Senetas, in the firm union of Ho-de-no-sau-nee—the Long House of the Iroquois.

"The Algonquin tribes that surrounded the member of the chase only wild fruits and roots. The Iroquois had passed from Lake Champian and the Hudson to the Genesee, and, a few years later, to the Niagara. There dwelt side by side the Moha wks. the Oneidas, the Onondagas, the Cayuagas and the Senetas, in the firm union of Ho-de-no-sau-nee—the Long House of the Iroquois.

"The Algonquin tribes that surrounded the metal of the special continuation of the firm union of Ho-de-no-sau-nee—the Long House of the Iroquois had carefully devised constitution of other and followers. The Iroquois had passed corn and beans and squash and pumpkins. The surrounding tribes had only the reduction of the Iroquois had carefully devised constitution of other and followers. The Iroquois had only the reduction of the Iroquois had carefully

and roots. The Iroquois had passed into the agricultural stage. They had settled habitations and cultivated fields. They had extensive orchards of the apple, made sugar from the maple and raised corn and beans and squash and pumpkins. The surrounding tribes had only the rudimentary political institution of chief and followers. The Iroquois had a carefully devised constitution well adapted to secure confederate authority in matters of common interest and local authority in matters of local interest.

"Each nation was divided into tribes, the Wolf tribe, the Bear tribe, the Turtle tribe, &c. The same tribes ran through all the nations, the section in each nation being bound by ties of consanguinity to the sections of the same tribe in the other nations. Thus a Seneca Wolf was brother to every Mohawk Bear. The arrangement was like that of our college societies with chapters in different colleges. So there were bonds of tribal union; and the whole structure was firmly knit together as by the warp and woof of a textile fabric.

"The government was vested in a council of fifty sachems, a fixed number coming from each nation. The sachems from each nation came in fixed proportions from specific tribes in that nation; the office was hereditary in the tribe and the member of the tribe. The sachems of each nation governed their own nation in all local affairs. Below the sachems were elected chiefs on the military side and keepers of the faith on the religious side. Crime was exceedingly rare; insubordination was unknown; courage, fortitude and devotion to the common good were universal.

"The territory of the Long House covered the wastershed between the St

was working about a switchboard in the power plant of the Conestoga Traction Company in Lancaster this afternoon he accidentally touched a wire and received a shock which caused his death an hour later.

Charged With Extertion in S. P. C. A.'s Name.

A stableman who is charged with masquerading as an officer of the S. P. C. A was arrested yesterday after he had extorted 31 from Sabatiso Vittorio, a driver for the Benjamin Nicisios Milk and Cream Company of 40 Monroe street. In Essex Market court Barrett was held in \$500 bail for examination on Friday.

SUDORGINATION was unknown; courage, fortitude and devotion to the common good were universal.

"The territory of the Long House covered the watershed between the St. Lawrence basin and the Atlantic. From it the waters ran into the St. Lawrence, the Hudson, the Delaware, the Susquehanna and the Ohio. Down these lines of communication the war parties of the confederacy passed, beating back or overwhelming their enemies until they had become overlords of a vast region extending far into New England, the Carolinas, the Valley of the Mississippi and to the coast of Lake Huron. They held in subjection an area including the present States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio,

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Its pure Natural Carbonic Acid Gas acts as a Gastric Stimulant and Tonic and promotes the Digestion and Assimilation of even the Richest Food.

Kentucky, West Virginia, northern Virginia and Tennessee and parts of New England, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Ontario. Of all the inhabitants of the New World they were the most terrible foes and the most capable of organized and sustained warfare; and of all the inhabitants north of Mexico they were the most civilized and intelligent.

"The century which followed the voyages of Columbus had been for the northern continent a period of exploration and discovery, of search for gold and for fabulous cities and for a passage to the Indies, of fugitive fur trade with the natives, of fisheries on the banks and of feeble, disastrous attempts at occupation but not of permanent settlement. Ponce de Leon and De Soto and Verazzano, Cartier and the Cabots and Drake and Frobisher and Gilbert and Gosnoid had brought the western coast of the Atiantic out from the mists of fabie; but they had left no trace upon its shores. On the sites of the modern Quebec and Montreal, at Tadousac, at the mouth of the St. Croix and at Port Royal Jacques Cartier and Roberbal, Pontgrave and De Monts, Poutrincourt and Lescarbot had seen their heroic and devoted efforts to establish a new France brought to naught by cold and staryation and discourage and Stought and seen their heroic and devoted efforts to establish a new France brought to naught by cold and staryation and discourage and Stought and Stought and Stought and Stought and Stought and Stought and the Cabots and De Monts Poutrincourt and Lescarbot had seen their heroic and devoted efforts to establish a new France brought to naught by cold and staryation and discourage and the contest and stought and the caters. The association went from the foot of Third street on the steamboat Commodore.

Ominous grows from widely separated points on the boat, where specially appointed keepers had the two contestants in charge, foretold the eagerness of both for the fray. It was said that they had been trained up to the minute. They steak for a medal and \$50 aside. Wireless task for a medal afte nad seen their nerol and devoted enorte to establish a new France brought to naught by cold and starvation and disease. In that month of July, 1609, in all the vast expanse, between Florida and Labrador no settlement of white men held its place or presaged the coming of the future multitude save at Jamestown, behind the Cans of Virginia, where Christopher. its place or presaged the coming of the future multitude save at Jamestown, behind the Capes of Virginia, where Christopher Newport's handful of colonists had barely survived two years of privation, and at Quebec, where the undauntet Pontgrave and Champlain only one year before had again gained a foothold. At Jamestown the mournful record of the winter of 1609-10 shows us that in the spring but sixty of the colonists were living. At Quebec twenty-eight Frenchmen with Champlain had braved the rigors of a Canadian winter, and in the spring of 1609 but eight remained alive.

"The field was open; the hands upon the margin that resched out to grasp control seemed few and feeble; but the period of preparation was past. The mighty forces that were to urge on the most stupendous movement of mankind in human history had already received their direction. The time was ripe for the real conflict to begin and it had its momentous beginning when the chief of the Mohawks fell before the arquebus of Champlain at Ticonderoga.

"The conditions which limited the powers and directed the purposes of the various countries of Europe in the early years of the seventeenth century made it inevitable that the struggle for Ameri-

years of the seventeenth century made it inevitable that the struggle for Ameri-can control should ultimately become a single combat between France and Great Britain

They proceeded up the lake with all the precautions of Indian warfare in an enemy's country. As they approached the head of the lake they rested concealed by day and urged forward their canoes by night

"At last, in this month of July 300 years ago, they came upon a war party of the Iroquois. Both parties landed in the neighborhood of the present Ticonderoga, and with the coming of the dawn joined battle. Protected by the light armor of the period Champlain advanced to the front in full view of the contending parties, and as the Iroquois drew their bows upon him he fired his arquebus. One of his white companions also fired. The Iroquois chief and several of his warriors fell killed or wounded, and the entire band, amazed and terrorstricken by them first experience with the inexplicable, miraculous and death dealing power of firearms, fled in dismay. They were pursued by the Algonquins; some were killed, some were taken prisoners and the remainder returned to their homes to soread through

MELODY AND HARMONY. No Dissonance This Year in Brooklyn's Fourth Assembly District.

There will be no primary fight in the Fourth Assembly district in Brooklyn this year and the Brennan-O'Reilly faction will have things their own way. That is, the Melody faction won't make any trouble as William E. Melody, former leader of the district, says that they have won their point—objection to McCarren's leadership—in the appointment of the provisional committee. This pacific course was determined on at a conference of election district captains at the home of Assemblyman Andrew C. Troy, 30 Hewes street. Melody is one of the five district leaders who threw off allegiance to McCarren. He lost his leadership thereby.

In the Eighteenth Assembly district matters are more ruffled and dire threats are made against Henry Hesterberg, McCarren leader. The antis, making stock of Judge Steers's throwdown for reappointment as a City Magistrate, are trying to induce him to make a fight on the regular leader. John F. Dwyer is recognized as the anti-McCarren leader in that district and he may have something to say as to that programme. will have things their own way. That is

as to that programme.

To Build New Texas Railroad.

Dallas, Tex., July 7.—Application will be made to the Secretary of State to-morrow for a charter for the St. Louis, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad to be built from Paris to Beaumont via Tyler, a distance of 425 miles. The Rock Island and Gulf Construction Company has been incorporated in New Jersey to build the road. M. J. Healy represents the Texas interests.

for the fray. It was said that they had been trained up to the minute. They were matched to eat ten pounds of beefsteak for a medal and \$50 a side. Wireless Louis Zeltner umpired the contest.

"Are they muzzled?" inquired a timid guest on the boat.

"Why, their muzzles have got spikes as long as horseshoe nails," was the assuring reply, "and more than that, we've got 'em chained in their corners. When they get started it'll be like feeding the lions and tigers in the Bronx Zoo."

Within a short time after their arrival at the grove the beefsteak eaters stripped for the fray. They took off collars and cuffs and stiff bosomed shirts, loosened up their waistbands, went through a few gymnastic contortions and then announced themselves ready. Both had

up their waistbands, went through a few gymnastic contortions and then announced themselves ready. Both had backers, and even money was wagered on the outcome. In the cookhouse every slice of steak was weighed with nicety before it was put or broiler. Among those who looked on were Alderman Schneider of the Tenth. Alderman Max S. Levine of the Eighth, ex-Alderman Freder.ck L. Marshal, Leonard A. Snitkin, ex-Coroner Goldenkranz, ex-Assemblyman Jeremiah J. Sulliwan, Port Warden Charles S. Adler, and Jacob A. Newkirk, Republican leader of the Fourth Assembly district.

Seated opposite each other with a big pitcher of coffee and a pile of rolls within reach, the men were helped each to a fine juicy steak. Wireless Louis Zeltner shouted "Eat!" and the match was on.

When the five pound mark was reached the contest was about an even thing. Meyers balked at 8% pounds. Lommel finished up the steak on his platter and was declared the champion steak eater of the East Side, having made away with 9% pounds.

Glen Ridge's Mayor Resigns. GLEN RIDGE, N. J., July 7.—George C. White, Mayor of this borough for two years and for five years a member of the Council, resigned to-night, the resigna-Council, resigned to-night, the resigna-tion to take effect on Saturday. Mayor White recently disposed of his property here and is to remove to California. The Council will meet to-morrow night to name a successor until election. Lewis W. Best, President of the Council, will probably be chosen. Mayor White's term expires on January 1 next.

SPECIAL NOTICES

WESTON, Ocean-to-Ocean Walker, Said recently: "When you feel down and out, feel there is no use living, just take your bad walking of late in every community? Many at-tribute it to the comfort which Allen's Foot-Ease, the antisoptic powder to be shaken into the shees, gives to the millions now using it. As Weston has said, "It has real merit."

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On July 4, John E. Anderson. Services at 'The Funeral Church,' 241 West 23d st. (Frank E. Campbell Bldg.), Thursday 12 o'clock. BAK EWELL .- Suddenly, at Pittsburg, Pa.,

Thomas W. Bakewell. Notice of funeral will be given later. BARRETT.—On July 7, 1609, LeRoy Barrett, aged 49 years. Services at "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d st. Notice, time

SURTNETT.-Suddenly, on July 5, Abraham Garrison Burtnett, aged 71 years, son of the late Dani Burtnett and Elizabeth Bertholf. Funeral services at the Old Dutch

ARRELL .- On July 6, Mary, wife of William Farrell, aged 38. Services at "THE PUNERAL CRURCE," 241 Wes

23d st., Thursday 1 o'clock.

GARRIGAN.—On Sunday, July 4, 1909, Gerald
P. Garrigan, M. D., son of the late Patrick
J. and Catherine Garrigan.

Funeral from the family residence, 609 High
st., Newark, N. J., Friday, July 9, 1909, to
St. Bridget's Church, where a solemn high
mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul at 10 A. M. Interment at
the convenience of the family.

JENNINGS.—Suddenty, on June 20, William H.

ENNINGS.—Suddenly, on June 30, William H.
Jennings, over forty years a beloved and
faithful secretary to the late Theodore B.
Starr. Funeral services at his late residence,
203 Prospect street, South Orange, N. J.,
Thursday, July 8, at 2:30 P. M.

KAMM.—Suddenly, on Monday evening, July 5, 1909, at his residence, 340 West 135th st., Frederick W. M. Kamm, in the 62d year of his age.

UKE .- On July 7, at West Newton, Mass. Lizzie W., daughter of the late William and Harriet Brown, and wife of Arthur Funeral services on Saturday at 2:15 P. M

from the residence, corner of Chestnut and Prince sts., West Newton. MORRIS.—On Tuesday evening, July 6, 1909, at Lenox, Mass., Fordham, son of the late Lewis Govener and Emily Lorritard Morris. aged 67 years. Funeral services at Trinity Church, Lenox, on Friday, July 9, at half past 2 o'clock.

past 2 o'clock.

RIKER.—On Tuesday, July 6, 1908, at Seabright,
N. J., John L. Riker, son of the late John L.
Riker, in the 79th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of
the Incarnation, Madison av. and 35th st.,
on Friday morning, July 9, at 11:30. London
and Paris papers please copy.

RUSSELL.—On June 19, 1909, at Paris, Prance, Edward Garfield Wriothesiey, aged 29. Funeral services at his late residence, 342 West 24th st., on Thursday, July 8, 2 P. M. TUYVESANT.—Suddenly, at Paris, on Sunda. July 4, Rutherfurd Stuyvesant, formerly

this city and of New Jersey. SULZBERGER.—On Tuesday, July 6, at 19:30 P. M., Jesse N., beloved son of Ferdinand Sulsberger, Funeral from his late residence, 34 West 71st st., Friday, July 9, at 10 A. M. TAYLOR.—Suddenly, on July 6. Mabel Walsh
Taylor, beloved wife of William H. Taylor.
Funeral services at her late residence, 114 East
39th st., New York city, July 9, at 11 A. M.
Interment at convenience of family.

UNDERTAKERS.

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